The Polynesian:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU. Hawaiian Islands.

Abraham Fornander, . . . Editor.

Business Cards.

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BANKERS. Office in the East corner of ' Makee's Block,' on Kaabumanu street, Honolulu. Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco.

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C. BREWER & CO. Commission and Shipping Merchants., Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. -REFER TO-

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Consignments respectfully solicited, and all orders from the other islands and abroad promptly executed.

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A. S. GRINBAUM & Co., Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES! And every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods.

Store in Maker's Block, formerly occupied by W. A. Aldrich, Esq., fronting on Queen street, Honoluld, Oahu.

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WINES and SPIRITS, ALE and PORTER, Near the Post-Office, Honolula. SAM'L H. DOWSETT,

LUMBER MERCHANT, Will furnish Building Material of every description, at low Orders from other Islands solicited. Yard on corner of

GEORGE G. HOWE,

Lumber Merchant, Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nuuanu Sts on the Punchard Premises. UTAI & AHEE,

Wholesale Merchants,

Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plantations, Hilo, Hawaii. KING STREET, HONOLULU. C. H. LEWERS.

Lumber and Building Materials, Port st., Honolulu. 14-tf D. N. FLITNER,

CONTINUES his old business at the new store on Kaabumanu street. Chronometers Rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quad-rant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nautical instruments constantly on hand and for

W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel street, opposite the Government House Business Cards.

THOMAS SPENCER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

land Produce, &c., &c.,.....and..........Commission Merchan

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, H. I. Will keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by Ships and others. The highest price paid for Island Produce. Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at the Court House, up stairs,

Chas. F. Guillou, M. D., LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY Late Consular Physician to American Seamen. AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER. OFFICE corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets Residence at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hour nquire at his residence. ALLEN & BERRILL,

SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. MACY, Kawaihae, Hawaii. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping busi-

ness at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such

recruits as are required by Whale Ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 9 if NOTICE



WM. HENRY TRESCOTT,

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED STATES. To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting : KNOW YE. THAT GEORGE E. NETCHER, A citizen of the United States, has filed in this Department the required notice of the discovery of guano on Howland's Island, in the Pacific ocean, the same lying in North latitude 50 min., n west longitude 176 deg. 52 min That notice of the occupation of said Island, in the name of the United States, by A. G. Benson, on behalf of himself and his associates, Wm. W. Taylor and the said George E. Netcher,

And that the United States Guano Company of New York, orporation of citizens under the laws of the State of New York, ssignee of the assigns of the parties aforesaid, has entered into assigned to the assigns of the parties accessing has charted most sufficient bonds, under and according to the provisions of the Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the eighteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six. Wherefore, the said United States Guano Company is entitled, in respect to the guano on the said island, to all the privileges

and advantages intended by that act to be secured to citizens of the United States who may have discovered deposits of guano; provided, always, that the said United States Guano Company shall abide by the conditions and requirements imposed by the Act of Congress aforesaid. In witness whereof, I, William Henry Trescott, Acting Sec-retary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Wash-

ington, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

WM. HENRY TRESCOTT, Acting Secretary.

All persons not duly authorized are hereby forbid occupying

or removing Guano from the above or any other Island, Rock or Key belonging to the Company, as published in the New York Tribune, March Sth, 1859.

6 tf (Signed) A. G. BENSON, President

To all Persons Interested. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Trustees of the Estate of Bolles & Co., by deed of assignment executed by them on the 28th day of December, A. D.

1861, and being vested thereby with their entire Estate, real personal and mixed: Notice is hereby given to al! debtors to the said Estate, and all persons having any portion of the same in possession, that they will be required forthwith to pay, and account for the same to us as Truestees; and all persons holding claims against the said Estate, are requested to present the same forthwith for adjustment, that the Trustees may be enabled at an early date to distribute the proceeds of the said Estate among the several creditors, pro rata according to the terms of the Assignments; and in any case any claim shall not be presented and adjusted before the 20th day of February, A. D. 1862, it will not be regarded in declaring a dividend of the said Estate.

J. S. WALKER,
CHAS. HUSTACE,

Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1862. (86-6t) ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE! * DRINCE LOT KAMEHAMEHA AND JOHN Paty, Esq., having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of José Nadal, late of Honolulu, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned forthwith, for adjustment and pay-ment, and all persons owing the said estate are notified to make

C. C. HARRIS,
Attorney for H. R. H. Prince L. Kamehameha,
Oct. 7th, 1861, Honolulu, Oahu.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS in any way indebted to the

A Estate of Henry Robinson, late of Honolu u, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payme it to the undersigned. All having any demands against the said estate are notified to present them immediately.

CHAS. C. HARRIS, Administrator.

Oct. 17th, 1861, Honolulu, Oahu.

Waikahalulu Lots! THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the terms on which these Lots can now be purchased or leased, have been so far modified that under certain restrictions and regulations, any description of Building may be erected thereon. It being the desire and object of His Majesty's Government to have the said Lots occupied as quickly as possible, every facility will be granted to intending occupiers, and by consulting with the undersigned they will find that their views

will be met in every respect, as far as consistent with the public Ten of said Lots having been now engaged, only a few of the choice situations remain to be disposed of, so that an early application will be necessary to secure them.

W. L. GREEN, Agent for the sale and lease of the Waikahalulu Lots.

NOTICE. NDEX OF ALL THE CLAIMS AWARDED L by the Land Commission on the Island of Oahu, with names of owners and lands, number of lots in each, and quantity of area, to be had at the office of the Interior Department—price

Window Shades! COMPLETE WITH ALL THE FIXTURES. SMALL LOT OF DIFFERENT STYLES AND A Sizes, plain and highly ornamented.

-ALSO-HOUSE PAPER, ex 'Schwinge.' Now opened, and in various new and pretty patterns. For VON HOLT & HEUCK.

HAY, HAY, HAY! WELL Cured Maniente Hay, from the Walkiki Hay Farm. For sale in bales by

California Preserved Salmon. IN 2 and 5 Pound Tins. Half Bbls. California corned beef. For sale by [18] 8. SAVINGE.

California Oats.

FOR SALE BY S. SAVIDGE Peanut Oil! Peanut Oil! THIS OIL can be used for any kind of Lamps, burns with a white and brilliant light, and emits no smoke.

In quantities to suit for sale at MELCHERS & CO.

94-17 Foreign Advertisements.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Particular attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of Merchandise, to forwarding and transhipment of goods, the chartering and sale of vessels, the supplying of whaleships, and the negotiation of Exchange. EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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33 tf

D. C. McRUER, J. C. MERRILL. McRUER & MERRILL,

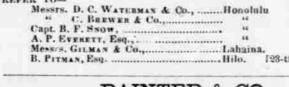
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T. P. PAINTER Diffices fitted ou t with dispatch.

FOR SALE THE UNDERSIGNED

100 18-feet oars. 500 sacks California Oats, 300 doz Ale to arrive per "Yankee," 200 Jockey Club House Gin in bond, 10 qr csks Martell's Brandy, 20 octaves " Hennessey's " do, 100 10 gal kegs Whisky,

50 5 do do. 28 pkgs Rochelle Brandy. 50 cases Sherry Wine. 200 cases Cider, 50 Chests Tea.

50 doz Champagne ("Jacquison fils, ") 150 bags best S. L. Coffee, 10,000 lbs Pilot and Navy Bread, 50 kegs Cannon Powder,

100 6 do do.

50 hf bbls do.

250 doz Denim Frocks and Pants 50 doz English Pie Fruits, 25 do do Pickles, 50 doz American pie fruits, 50 doz assorted Meats and Soups. 10 cases 1/4 tb " Knickerbocker " Tobacco," 20 Hawaiian Ensigns, 250 coils Manila Rope, 1/2 to 41/2 in,

50 colls Hemp Rope and Spunyarn, And a General Assortment of New Ship Chandlery, Crockery and Groceries! J. C. SPALDING. 9-tf Honolulu, June 29th 1861.

On Sale; EX RECENT ARRIVALS

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GROCER-I IES, at the store of the undersigned:

Preserves do lobsters do quinces French capers do peaches, do Pears Raspberry jam Cranberry jam Strawberry do, &c. &c, &c. Sweet savory Summer savory Curry powder black pepper Pimento Ground cloves do ginger Cream Tartar

English pickles do pie fruits sauces French mustard Tins of water, butter, sugar oyster, soda and wine crack ers Smoked hams Best Oolong tea Preserved salmot Crushed sugar

Haxall flour Fresh raisins &c. &c. do currants in tins N.B. Fresh Island Butter and Ground Coffee H. McINTYRE.

LUMBER!

THE Cargo of the barkentine "Constitution," NOW LANDING, CONSISTING OF

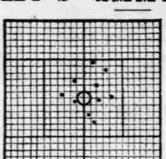
40,000 feet tongued and grooved Boards, 30,000 feet assorted Boards, 100,000 feet assorted Scantling, 7,000 five feet pickets, 50,000 Cedar Shingles, For sale by GEO. G. HOWE.

EX ORIENTAL! JUST RECEIVED And for sale by the Undersigned

CASES MALCOM TOBACCO, 10s, 113 lbs each, Boxes "Mary & Jane," do 5s, 23 "
" "Moore" do ½ lbs, 23 "
" "Hydromel" do ½ lbs, 22 "
" "Piccolomini" do ½ lbs, 23 " 5s, 23 "
½ lbs, 23 "
½ bs, 22 "
½ bs, 22 "
½ bs, 91 "
MELCHERS & CO. 49 tf JUST RECEIVED!

ND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsapa-lla. [38 tf] JANION GREEN & CO. Flour! Flour! Flour! SUPERFINE FLOUR, Fine do., Graham do., Corn Meal. For sale by [18] S. SAVIDGE.

foreign Advertisements.



HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. shooting at 500 yards, ELEYS

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Eley's Ammunition! For Sporting or Military purposes!

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Ad

ams' and other Revolvers. Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges, For Whitworth Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Leaders. ELEY BROTHER'S, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C. WHOLESALE ONLY.

IRON HOUSES, SUGAR SHEDS, ROOFS, & 2.



CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON.

PATENT TILES! For Roofing Houses, Churches, Schools &c., packed for shipment - ALSO -

Gutters, Pipes, Ridging, Pails, Tubing, Wire, Nails, Screws, &c., All Galvanized.

For Prices, Drawings and Catalogues, apply to TUPPER & CO., Manufacturers, 61a, Moorgate Street, London, E. C., or Berkley street, Birmingham. * Tupper & Co.'s Process of Galvanizing prevents Rust. TUPPER & CO., 61s Moorgate Street, London.

MESSRS. C. A. FLETCHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GENERAL AGENTS HARODADI, JAPAN. BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared to take Consignments and do business on the usual terms.

By arrangements with Home Insurance Offices, Messrs, FLETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of

Produce hence. Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859. CHARLES BREWER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Boston, U. S.

Refer to R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 2D.

WM. FAULKNER & SON, 131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO. A GENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S.
Type Foundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us beore purchasing.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

Importer and Dealer in Type, Presses, Printing Material INKS, CARD STOCK, &c., Nos. 411 to 417 CLAY STREET. (Opposite FRANK BAKER'S.)

SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

THE PROPRIETOR OFFERS FOR SALE. AT REAL LOW PRICES,

Ready Made Clothing! GENTLEMEN'S L. B. SHIRTS!

> - ALSO -**NEW STYLES**

Undershirts!

& CAPS HATS

GEO. F. PFLUGER.

JUST RECEIVED! Per bk. Yankee

100 SACKS OATS; Oysters, Oyster Crackers, Picnic do, Boston do, Wafer Bread, Jenny Lind Cakes, ground Sage, California Mustard, Boxes white Vermicelli. " Maccaro Cases Oregon smoked Hams,

Catties Curious Breakfast Tea.

For sale by NOTICE! THE undersigned beg to inform their friends that they have established a branch of their house at VICTORIA, V. I., under the management of Mr. Henry Rhodes and under the style of JANION & GREEN, for the transaction of a

JANION, GREEN & CO. Honolulu, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE.

The Polynesian.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

[From the "Courrier des Etats Unis.," November 21.] The Road We Have Passed Over.

Revolutions march quick, and once started they drag with them even those who, strong enough to foment and set them loose, are unable to stop their chariot wheels. We have had plenty examples of this in the Old World; but there, at least, every revolution, having been accompanied with fleeting and unavoidable evils, left an heritage of permanent good—a progress acquired for posterity. In the New World, which hitherto has had the wisdom to take from Europe only its most liberal institutions and its spirit of enlightened civilization, it is difficult to say whether the revolutionary period, in which it has so imprudently thrown itself, will produce anything good in the future. Without seeking to discover what this future may reserve for us, without even pronouncing any judgment on the facts which we have witnessed, we will attempt to unroll before our readers the picture of the year now passed, leaving to them the free and full appreciation of the facts. It is useful sometimes to overhaul pastevents in order to grasp their wholeness. The fever of novelties which possesses the Americans prevents them from looking at things syntietically, and the grand emotion of yesterday is soon efficed by the expectation of the emotion of to-morrow. Hence arises a great evil; because many facts, which shall appear of first importance to future historians, are too soon forgotten, and some fine day one stands astonished at the consequences they had engendered; but then it is too late to return, and a condition of things is forced upon our acceptance, the very possibility whereof had not been

contemplated some time before. It is now a year since the secession fever manifested itself, which people so long time refused to believe in. The most confident spoke of a handful of ringleaders whom a detachment of police agents would be sufficient to secure. The alarmists—those who then believed in secession, and to-day are the hottest advocates of an uncompromising war-found their advantage in this event, and were not far from rejoicing over it. How many times have we not read in the columns of the Tribune, that separation was a benefit, and that the Union would at last be rid of the sore of the "peculiar institution?" That journal and its party were then far distant from the "irrepressible conflict" of Mr. Seward. "They want to go," said every morning the Republican journal;" very well, let them go, and good riddance." Events, however, marched quicker than had been

foreseen. The message of Mr. Buchanan, one month after the election of Mr. Lincoln, threw light upon nothing-did not look the question in the face, and ade the Government despised by both parties. Fifteen days afterwards the convention at Charleston pronounced the secession of South Carolina. What most should have struck the observers of the first period after the election of Mr. Lincoln, was the monstrous indifference of the Northern people in the

face of the madness which mutilated their country.

Every week, every day, every hour, the telegraph brought some important news, but no one disquieted himself on account of it; and it would be rather hazardous to say whether that feeling sprung from confidence or rather from indifference. After the secession of Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, as after that of South Carolina, the North continued to sav, if not to think, that it recould amount to nothing; and the day before the convention at Baton Rouge passed the secession ordinance of Louisiana, the New York journals said that "as long as Louisiana did not join the Gulf States, the secession was but a joke (plaisanterie); that South Carolina and her prodigal sisters were spoiled

and that Louisiana, understanding well her own interes ; would remain eternally faithful to the Union. The resolution of the Louisiana convention did in no way alarm such minds. They smiled when the Charlestonians had fired on a steamer bearing the Star Spangled Banner, and were not far from regarding then, as a charming pastime, what afterward, at Fort Sumter, become an unatonable outrage. They could no longer count on the wisdom of Louisiana, but they soon manufactured another sheet-anchor for the safety of the country-" Wait till the inauguration of the new President," was the word from every mouth. The 4th of March will see the affairs cleared up. Mr. Lincoln himself, in his great journey from Springfield to Washington, manifested the greatest confidence and most entire security. At Indianapolis, Albany, New York and Philadelphia, his addresses showed that he shared in the repose and the error of the most part of his fellowcitizens. Like them, he did not believe, or appeared not to believe, that secession had any root. At Baltimore, however, he ought to have begun to change his opinion. The story of a plot against his life or his liberty has never been well cleared up, but the actual at-

titude of Maryland makes it, if not evident, at least Meanwhile came the day of inauguration. At a time when everything was points of fact, the message of Mr. Lincoln discussed only points of right. Everything was still in question, but that was no reason for believing in the danger. The people put their trust in the conference of the Border States, relied on the wisdom & Virginia, and appealed to that chivalrous spirit which

later threw that very State precisely into the arms of the opposite party.

Finally, the bombardment and taking of Fort Sumter became known, and then commenced a new periodthe revolutionary period par excellence. The President ordered the raising of 75,000 volunteers, and proclaimed on his own authority the blockade of the Southern ports. Men flocked in crowds under the national banner, and those who did not see in the war a remedy for all the evils, those who had always pointed out the danger to the American people, those who Merino Flannel & Fine Merino had incessantly striven to open their eyes to the precipice on which they were rushing—they were the most threatened by the men who had laughed at their predictions, or had openly rejoiced over the course of events. The Tribune, who at first had accepted with unbecoming pleasure the withdrawal of the gangrened members of the Union, showed itself the most eager to preach the war and the re-integration by force of the refractory States. The Herald, an avowed defender of the South, fearing the mob in its turn, showed itself the most bitter against its yesterday friends, and sung its recantation with that reckless impudence which deprives the jour-

nalist of all dignity and his word of all authority. The President himself seemed to feel the rebound of the violent reaction which was working through the public mind. By character a man of moderation, he had at first recourse to extreme measures. By profession a man of the law, standing too much perhaps on the letter and the platform of the Consititution, he did not hesitate to act without powers, content to cause his acts to be approved thereafter by Congress, and to reply with Marius that "the noise of arms had prevented him from hearing the voice of the law." From that going to take place in the very morals and usages

(moeurs) of the nation. Congress, which met on the 4th of July, only served to sanction with docility the laws which were presented to it. The feelings awakened by the Bull Run disaster only made it vote more promptly the men and the statement. It does that which no sagacious man should credits required of it.

of cohesion which it was not supposed to possess. Ar- been left to explain itself, and defines the limits of Imkansas, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee joined their sisters of the Gulf. The Governor and Legislature of Missouri deciared for the Richmond Government, Kentucky was undecided. Maryland was hostile-wit- must be transmitted intact to my son. Elected by the ness the Boltimore riots. The energy of Mr. Davis | people, and representing their interest, I shall always

The Northern Government had at first the misfortune But the more checks it received on the battlefield the A LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE the Government lands on the Island of Hawaii (with the exception of those lands which may be sold or leased during the continuation of this privilege), has been this day granted to Mr. C. C. Harris.

Home Department, 30th July, 1859.

But the more checks it received on the bittlened the more decks it received on the bittlened the more decks it received on the bittlened the more checks it received on the bittlened the more decks it received on the bittlened the more checks it and the feeble opposition the declaration. At all events, we may safely conclude that the theory of kingship was not one of the points declaration.

Lease the more checks it and the feeble opposition that the theory of kingship was not one of the points and the feeble opposition that the theory of kingship w

pass no opinion on these measures, we simply attest them, and we see in them an evident sign of the beginning of a new era. To maintain the Constitution it became necessary to forget its fundamental articles.

At the same time fell the old, hitherto unattacked, doctrine of State Sovereignty. The Central Govern-ment sought incessantly to extend the limits of its powers, a striking instance whereof presented itself in Missouri, which revolted at first, not to support the South, but to defend its particular rights. Price has always addressed his reports to Governor Jackson, and not to Mr. Davis or his Secretary of War.

The arrival of Mr. Fremont, who by his reputation and bragging had imposed upon the President and his fellow citizens, came near to lose both Missouri and Kentucky for the Union by a single stroke. If Mr. Lincoln, with a moderation that was only censured by a few fanatics, had not modified the astonishing proclamation which Mr. Fremont had issued, Kentucky, menaced in its interests and its rights, would have preferred to join the South rather than fight for a country which threatened to reward its fidelity with ruin. Soon thereafter a new danger was to be feared in the West. Threatened to be deprived of the position which

he had obtained, Mr. Fremont seemed, by his acts and his language, to be on the point of playing the role of military dictator. Be it that he did not feel himself equal to the role, or that he was not sufficiently sustained; be it that his patriotism imposed silence on his ambition, or that he would not compromise a future which he cannot believe yet lost-he accepted his retirement; but the conduct of some of his officers, and the anguage of certain citizens of St. Louis, reveal none the ess serious symptoms in the West. [The writer then depicts the growing dangers of the German element in the West, and proceeds .- ED. POLYNESIAN.]

And now a last fact to complete the picture of events which we have seen pass before us during the year. We will speak of the secession of Kanawha. Like everything else this grave decision of the Wheeling Convention passes unobserved. People only attach hemselves to the long-expected fact, leaving aside its deductions and consequences. And yet here is a fine subject for discussion by showing how the Government -while it makes the war because it denies to the States the right of secession—is led by the necessities of this very war, and in order to procure allies for itself, to repudiate its principle and acknowledge in the Counties, which have never possessed rights of sovereignty, that right which it refuses to the States. But we do not discuss; we only narrate.

In short, in the space of a year, twelve States have seceded and one State has been created by virtue of the same principle. The war has turned away the vital sources of the nation, of industry and commerce, to start them in new and unknown paths. The old laws have been suspended. Personal liberty and the liberty of the press have no more the same guarantees as formerly. An enormous military element has introduced itself in a society which had remained until then purely civil; and the idea of central power, which will finish by absorbing all particular powers, has advanced an immense step and is half realized. So too, whatever may be the issue of the war, it is safe to predict that the new American Union will, in every item, rest upon other foundations than the ancient. Will the Northern people gain thereby? That is a question which does not belong to us to answer, and which requires, besides, further developments. The future will answer but too soon. We have finished our picture, having only proposed to remind the reader of the facts without commenting upon them, in order to show them in their connexion and wholeness, and enable him to follow us

on the road we have passed over during the past year. THE NEW ITALIAN POLICY .- A Turin correspondent reports the following as part of an address of Baron

"The shelter which Rome gives to the ex-King of Naples deprives us of half our forces. A large portion of our army must remain in Naples to children, who must amuse themselves with their rattle, fight the brigands, and we have not even the satisfaction of knowing that it improves militarily thereby; because scattered over the country, as it necessarily is, the experience it acquires will be of no use in a war with Austria. It is always and everywhere this same question of Rome that embarrasses us. It must find a solution some time. The refusal of France to cut it short, ought not to discourage us or drive us into a change of policy. It is needless to speak of Venice. Whenever we shall think that we have any chance of success, we will begin the war without announcing it six months beforehand. But as regards the Roman question, it is not by the sword but by intellectual weopons that it will be solved. The efforts must therefore continue in order to enlighten the opinion of Europe, to demonstrate our good right to have Rome for our capital; and thus only, the force of public conviction. having become the force of circumstances, will conduct us to the capitolium. The Venitian question excludes in no manner the Roman question. As regards the former, it becomes us to act without much talking. As to Rome, we must talk, write, agitate. It is only the

public opinion of Europe which can give us Rome. - Warsaw, Nov. 9 .- Arrests and condemnations

- The London Mail, speaking of the Ministerial

change in the Financial Department of France, says : " It has been said that despotisms are cursed with a fatal inability to recede from a false policy, and to make those salutary confessions of error that are represented in popular Governments by a change of Ministry. No man knows this better than the French Emperor, and he is resolved to prove that he is superior to this fatality. He has had the courage to summon to his councils an experienced financier, supposed to be more devoted to the cause of peace and economy than to the interest of the Napoleon dynasty, and to hear from him words as bold as those addressed by Turgot to Louis XVI. M. Fould, in his financial programme, calculates that the deficit has reached the almost incredible amount of 1,000,000,000 francs. He directly traces this astounding fact to the employment of credit 'in all its forms," and proceeds to strike at what he regards as the root of the evil by proposing to abandon the right of opening fresh credits in the absence of the Chamber. He goes even further, and points to the existence of this power, and the apprehensions which it excites among foreign nations by leading them to believe that one man virtually wields all the resources of France, as the immediate, if not the sole, cause of the vast armaments of the Great Powers. If he does not expressly promise large reductions in the national Budget, it cannot be that he does not contemplate them. We will not wrong the author of the pamphlet " Pas d'Assignats, " which appeared during the Republican interregnum, by supposing that he can look for relief to an inconvertible paper-currency. It is outgoings that must be cut down. Of the four alternatives submitted by the Bourbon Controller-General to his master,-bankruptcy, an augmentation of imposts, a new loan, or a sweeping reform of expenditure,—the last only, now as then, can permanently restore the balance of the finances, though, if rumor speak true, recourse will also be had to the third. Showy public works, moment it could be foreseen that everything was and what we know as "Miscellaneous Estimates, changed in the United States, and that a revolution was are the pensions and monopolies of these days. "The letter to the Minister of State in which the Emperor accepts the new policy, and renounces a right which unquestionably belonged to his constitutional predecessors, though it was never exercised by them

so lavishly, is quite as remarkable as M. Fould's do who is not prepared to be taken at his word; it vol-In the meanwhile the South had united with a force unteers reasons for an an act which might well have perial sovereignty. 'Faithful to my origin, I neither regard my prerogatives as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, nor as a heritage from my ancestors which TORIA, V. I., under the management of Mr. Henry Rhodes and under the style of JANION & GREEN, for the transaction of a general Commission business. Particular to consignments of Sandwich Island produce.

JANION GREEN & CO. for the tranquility and prosperity of the country.' It is not for us to say whether the thought of a recent to only fix its choice on incapable men. Generals Pat- Royal manifesto, very different in its spirit from this, terson, Pierce and McDowell are evidences of that fact. and savoring of an age in which 'the people' was un But the more checks it received on the battlefield the known, may have given a controversial precision to this